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Similarly, $d=\frac{\text{⦶}}{m-n}$ means no distance from P, and shows that they were placed together by the conditions of the problem, a=zero, but for *all other time the problem is impossible.*

5. If a=zero, and $m=n$.

Then $t=\frac{\text{⦶}}{\text{⦶}}$, and $d=\frac{\text{⦶}}{\text{⦶}}$.

As any number of zeros subtracted from zero gives zero; that is, zero$-v\times\text{⦶}$=zero, where v represents any number whatever, they are together at all times; for t=*any number.*

Hence, $t=\frac{\text{⦶}}{\text{⦶}}$ means all conceivable times, and $d=\frac{\text{⦶}}{\text{⦶}}$ means all conceivable distances, and are indeterminate, not being one, but every value.

Therefore, *A result* $\frac{\text{⦶}}{\text{⦶}}$ *indicates that the problem is indeterminate.*

The form, $\frac{\text{⦶}}{\text{⦶}}$, is a *symbol of indetermination*, and does not indicate that no solution can be found, but that too many can be determined. The indetermination consists in the fact that any one of the infinite solutions will answer just as well as any other.

January 11, 1897.

EDITORIALS.

This issue of the MONTHLY was delayed on account of securing sorts for Dr. Lovett's article.

Prof. E. L. Brown, formerly of the Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, is now a member of the Faculty of the Department of Mathematics of the Colorado State University.

The articles on "Euclidean Geometry Without Disputed Axioms," and "Zero, Infinitesimals, Infinity, and the Fundamental Symbol of Indetermination," are published at the request of the authors. They invite criticism on their respective articles, and, if there is any defect in the reasoning by which they arrived at their conclusions, they desire to have the same pointed out.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

A Text-Book of Light. With Numerous Diagrams and Examples. By R. Wallace Stewart, D. Sc., London, Author of "An Elementary Text-Book of Heat and Light," "An Elementary Text-Book of Magnetism and Electricity," etc.